## TERMS: THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY. AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,

be promptly attended to.
Persons at a distance sending us the names of four
elevant subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.
No communication inserted unless accompanied by

## THE POST.

## ATHENS, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1858. NOTES OF THE BANKS OF TENNESSEE, Received by the State, Union and Planters' Banks By the Planters' Bank.

DECEMBER STREET	
Bank of Tennessee, Union Bank, Planters' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Farmers' Bank, Bank of Paris, Hank of Commerce, Bank of the Union,	Ba Ci Ba Ba Ba Cc
By the Bank of Te	RHOSECT (
Bank of Tennessee, Planters' Bank, Union Bank, Bank of America,	Ci Ci Fa M.

Hank of Memphis.
Northern Bank of Tenn.
Bank of America.
Citizens' Bank.
Bank of Chattansoga,
Bank of Middle Tenn.
Commercial Bank.
Southern Hank. ind the Union Binb, Citizens' Bank, City Bank, City Bank, Farmers' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Northern Bank, Southern Bank, Traders' Bank, Kentucky Banks, New Orleans Banks

Bank of America, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Memphis, Bank of Paris, Bank of the Union, Fluck's Bank, Bank of Middle Tenn. WASHINGTON, June 2 .- The Senate vesterday discussed the miscellaneous appropriation bill, and the House the Fort Snelling Sale report. There was no conclusion by either

when they adjourned last night. NEW YORK, June 2 .- The Herald's corresfired into off Pensacola and one man killed. The steamer Fulton has gone in chase of the government to maintain in the midst of all

The Times' correspondent says that considerable unessiress is felt at the British Emsay at Washington, lest collisions occur in e Gulf between the English and American r vessels before Lord Napier's despatches ch the British Admiral there. Despatches

mors are current, but unfounded, that a ion had already occurred between the and Styx.

to be sent by special steamer from Hali-

The Washington correspondence of force's informed by Mr. Bernhisel, pers. liny Utab, that the mission of to salt Lake City, would rement of all difficulties now exveen the general government and

Commodore Paulding had interviews the President and Cabinet, during which lated that he had supposed, in arresting ker, that he was carrying out their wisho the letter. He first doubted this after e filibusters were safely on board his ship. hen Walker told him that two members of he Cabinet were privy to his scheme, and had signified their approval of it, and one of these Ministers was no other than the Premier himself. Gen. Cass replied to this that he thought he should be able to prove an alibi. The other Cabinet officer implicated, as rumor has it, is Thompson. The Commodore's reception was courteous but not cor-

DEATH OF WILKISS TANNEHILL, ESQ .- We are pained to be called upon to announce the death of Wilkins Tannehill, Esq., which event occurred at the residence of his son-in one o'clock vesterday.

Mr. Tannehill was well known throughout the State as a journalist and literary wri ter. For several years he hav been suffering from blindness, and, of late, from slight mental affliction. He was aged seventy one

We content ourself with the bare announcement of this event this morning, hoping hereafter to be able to present a notice more worthy of the talents, and high position which the deceased has occupied in the literary and political history of the State and coun try. - Nashville Banner June 3.

SERIOUS AFFREHENSIONS OF WAR .- It is said, at Washington, that Lord Napier has given it as his opinion that the Derby Minis try will take its stand upon the "right of visitation," as absolutely essential to the suppression of the slave trade-a work to which both governments are solemnly pledged. If so, the President has declared his purpose to give orders to seize and bring into port all British armed vessels, attempting to carry out such mistaken notions .--So, should these statements be true, and the British government does not recede, a collision can scarcely be avoided.

A Doubting Thomas .- The Cassville Standard don't believe that that \$10,000 was ever lost "sure enough" by the Adams Express Company. It has no doubt that the full amount has been paid over by the Company to Hall, Moses & Co., and that the Company will also promptly pay over the \$2,500 if the missing package is ever re stored; but suggests that the whole affair may be an advertising ruse to convince the public of the promptitude and solvency of the Company and the extent of its resources-in other words, that it never lost the package.

A PROPHECY.-The Washington States erord, basely deserted, implores for rescue says that the man who expects to see a tele- and for championship! grapic connection between England and America before he dies, will have to keep on living until the end of the world, and then die | Coal Company, near Cloverport, Ky., is to

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- In the Senate today a bill was reported to prefect the proper lexico or Central America.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS-NICE SPEC-ULATION SPOILED

These Indinans, to a large horde of spoils-Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to these who advertise by the year. \$2 Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly. \$2 Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and from the year 1857, the aggregate expenses the slavery quarter of the government on adcount of these Inc. men and speculators, have been as fruitful olic church, have issued a pastoral letter to from the year 1857, the aggregate expenses the slavery question. We make the follow-brief extract from the letter: Cash.

Cash.

Cash.

Given a few hundreds in number, all told

Advertising rates. -have amounted to the handsome-figure of at least sixty millions of dollars. We are assured that the expenses of "the war," as Myle, and on reasonable terms.

Allletters addressed to the Proprietor, postpaid, will thousand do!lars a day, although there were late as two weeks ago, amounted to thirty only thirty Indians remaining in Florids, all told. Each Indian, therefore, requires an the name of the author.

The office on Main street, next door to the old Jack.

Each Indian, therefore, requires an the mitigation of the evils attached to servitive of a thousand dollars a day, tude, until through her mild influence it pass. which is a very good speculation. In securing the removal of Billy Bowlegs, however, the spoilsmen and speculators concerned killed the goose that laid the golden eggs .-Had they managed the matter a little more shrewdly, they might have kept Billy in the field for at least a year or two longer. They might have bribed him, and helped him to dodge about in the bushes; but they called upon the administration, and the administration has ruined their Indian business entire-

We can discover that these frontier speculators, contractors and lobby jobbers are at the bottom of all these Indian wars; and, if the facts were all known, it would doubtless doctrine and law of Christ. We exhort you, appear that these intriguing outside spoilsmen have had a long finger in the pie of the Mormon rebellion. Claims from the patriotic citizens of Oregon, on account of their Indian the cares and anxieties of political partizanwars, are now lying before Congres, to the extent, we believe, of about five million of dollars; and we do not suppose that there will ever be an end to indemnities for, and to be called for on account of the Indian wars, incursions, &c., in Texas, New Mexico pondent says that an American vessel was and California. In this view, it would be the changest policy, by a long shot, for the our disaffected and wild Indian tribes, a suf-Scient standing army force to maintain order and to stop the depredations of these treasury robbers, in the shape of frontier white speculators and manufacturers to order of Indian wars.

> We see it stated in some of the black republican journals that sympathise and affiliate with the English view of the exercise of the right of search by British cruisers upon our ships, that Lord Napier believes the British government has and will insist upon the right of visit for the examination of pa-

This is the same thing, the difference be tween the right of visit and the right of search being even less than between tweedledum and tweedleder. In the old authorities on international law the right of search is always called the right of visit, and is spoken of as a belligerent right only. The insisting by England upon the claim to exercise this bell, rent right in a time of peace makes it a question of war at once, and the emphatic report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations made yesterday is but an echo of the public sentiment of this country. The people of the United States are determined that their flag shall be respected, and that under no pretence, whether slave trade or any other trade, shall their ships be detained in a time of peace. And this feeling is not a local one; the North, South, East and West are equally unanimous upon it,-If any possible distinction can be found it is that the Northwest is more indignant at the insolent exercise of this right than any other section. But the entire American people law, Wm. T. Berry, Esq., near this city, at right to sail the ocean unquestioned in a to engage the best men of the service. time of peace, when there is no possibility of their infringing the belligerent rights of other nations. If England insists upon any other principle we must have a war, and in that ease the sooner we have it the better.

> Press, in reference to the ensuing fall elec- embroidered, hangings, chandeliers, statues, tions, has the following:-"Preparations are mirrors and china were knocked about in making to pour a new batch of documents, in search of treasures. Those who could not quities, into our State. Club rooms are be- the corridors, battered off the noses, legs and and Bigler, and filled with clerks, from which into cellars, either made their fortunes by the of the State. Even Owen Jones is flooding The amount of spoils carried off by the solhis district with Steven's report in favor of diers is said to have been very large. the very Senate bill which he so steadily opposed! So the issue is not only accepted, but insisted upon; and so let it be. Pennsylvania is to be made the battle-ground in Octoher. She was the battle-ground in 1856 .-The theatre is the same-the setors the same. and the principle the same, with the differand the principle the same, with the differ-ence that those who were elected to office various charitable institutions, with an agupon the principle now stand forth fully armed against it. These latter have many potent influences on their side. A mass of patronage held out to a mass of expectants; a host of dependents whose bread is safe only as they defend the wrong; a Senate ready to reject or ratify, as Democrats are fair or false. But we have great faith in the result. The people are aroused. The public mind is filled with light; the public heart with indignation. If there was a rupture in the strife of 1856, in honestly supporting an honest creed, what will it be in 1858, when that same

BRECKISRIDGE COAL COMPANY .- The whole estate of the celebrated Breckinridge be sold at auction on the 28th of June next, to pay a mortgage of \$350,000. This is an unfortunate close of the affairs of the compaof American citizens against outrages in ny, whose stock and property was valued, a few years 2go, at \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 ville Daily News.

SLAVE QUESTION.

The Archbishop and Bishops of the Cath-

The peaceful and conservative character of our principles, which are adapted to every form of government and every state of socie ty, has been tested and made manifest in the great political struggles that have agitated country on the subject of domestic slavery. Although history plainly testifies that the church has always befriended the poor and laboring classes, and effectually procured ed away from the nations of Europe, yet she has never disturbed established order or endangered the peace of society by following theories of philanthropy.

Faithful to the teaching and example of

the apostles, she has always taught servants to obey their masters, not serving to the eye merely, but as to Christ, and in His name she mmands masters to treat their servants with humanity and justice, reminding them that they also have a Master in Heaven. We have not, therefore, found it necessary to modify our teaching with a view of adapting it to local circumstances. Among us there has been no agitation on this subject. Our elergy have wisely abstained from all interference with the judgment of the faithful, which should be free on all questions of polity and social order, within the limits of the venerable brethren, to pursue this course, so becoming "the ministers of Christ and dispensers of the mysteries of God." Let the ead bury their dead. Leave to worldlings ship, the struggles for ascendency, and the mortifications of disappointed ambition. not, in any way, identify the interests of our oly faith with the fortunes of any party; but reaching peace and good will to all kind, study only to win to truth the deluded children of error, and to merit the confidence f your flocks, so that, becoming all to all, you may gain all to Christ.

THE FORCES IN OR FOR THE GULF .- The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the following is a correct list of the number and names American vessels of war in the Gulf, or

	under orders to appear there:	
t	Names of Vessels	Gu
	Steamer Colorado	
	Steamer Fulton	
	Steamer Wabash	
	Steamer Water Witch	
	Steamer Arctic	
ï	Frigate Savannah	
	Sloop Jamestown	
	Brig Dolphin	
٦		

Total number of guns Preparations are being made to send more. The British already have on their West India Station a fleet of ships of twice and a half the amount of guns of the above list of American vessels. They have seventeen vessels in all, twelve of which are steamers, bers of that assembly are entitled to no con-

carrying, in the aggregate, 357	
lows:	
Avalanche	18 guns.
Atalanta	15
Bazalisk, steam	6
Buzzard, steam	6
Cumberland	70
Devastation, steam	6
Forward, gun-boat	2
Harrier, steam	17 -
Imaum	72
Indas	78
Jasseur, steam gun-boat	1
Jasper, " "	1
Leopard, steam	18
Rkipjack, steam gun-boat	2
Styx, steam	6
Tartar, "	21
Terror, "	16
Total	357

Thus it will be seen there is plenty of oom for our officers to distinguish themclaim that American ships have the absolute selves, and a good field for the Government

THE SPOILS OF WAR .- The English troops had a rare time of it in Lucknow. It was impossible, the officers say, to stop the plunder, and from the accounts given they did not seem disposed to attempt impossibilities. -A late number of Forney's Philadelphia evidences of barbaric magnificence, furniture, the Island. A letter says: support of the Lecompton and English ini- get in at once to carry on the work, searched ing opened at Washington, officered by Jones arms of the statues in the gardens, or, diving millions of arguments, in favor of these great discovery of unsuspected treasure, or lost wrongs, are to be disseminated to every part their lives at the hands of concealed fanatics.

MR. EVERETT'S SOUTHERN TOUR .- Mr. Everett has returned from his southern tour. Since the month of November he has repeat ed his discourse on "The Character of Washington," for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund, twenty-three times, with an aggregate net receipt of \$14,645; and his address on gregate net receipt of \$12, 438. The net eccipt of \$12,438. The net proceeds of his ratorial laborers for the last six months, for the benefit of the Mount Verson fund and various charitable institutions, is \$27,078.

The highest waterfall in the world is in the Sandwich Islands, and is stated to be between four and five thousand feet high .-The stream on which the fall occurs runs among the peaks of one of the highest mountains-so high that the water actually never reaches the bottom-so great is the distance that the water is converted into mists, and ascends to the clouds again.

The great majority of our Santhern exchanges oppose the re-opening of the Afri-

And they represent a vast majority of the Southern people.-N. O. Pica You are right, Mr. Pick. At least ninetynine hundredths of the Southern people are correctly represented in that short paragraph. Indeed we know of no man in the South see the African slave trade re-opened, - Nash-

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE MORE OF THE MISSOURI FREESOIL. THIRTY-THREE CHEERS FOR CAP.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, goes into extacles over the freesoil re-

"The German element in the population of

Missouri is becoming now a most important one in determining the destinies of the State. The German shopkeeper, mechanic and merchant are crowding one pertion of St. Louis, and already form a population of nearly 75,-000. The German peasant and vine-dresser, and farmer are settling all over the hillsides and the beautiful valleys of the interior, which the American pioneer had neglected for the rich river bottoms. Villages spring up where one hears no language, day after day, but the language of the old Fatherland. German Judges of the Peice are appointed in some of the counties; perspapers are published, laws printed, netwes posted, school books issued-all in this foreign tongue .-The best agriculture of the country is falling into the hands of this busy, thorough people. Slavery melts away before the free Teutonic industry. The slaveholders find themselves competed with on the market, undersold and far outstripped in the yield of the arable lands. They sell their worn-out fields to these intrusive foreigners, and emigrate with their negroes, in disgust, to Texas. Besides, labor. A healthy negro man costs now in Missouri some \$1,200. Capital is worth here at least 10 per cent, so that his cost to the owner, without reckoning expenses of food, clothing, medicine, and shelter is \$120 per annum. Then there must be added to this the cost of his absent or sick days, his "sulkiness" (which is, you know, a disease in the medical books,) his tendency to the "drapeto mania" (to run away,) and his general disposition to skirk or do badly, work in which he has no interest. Now, against all these expenses and annoyances, the sum of \$100 will procure the services for the year to the new settler of a free, intelligent, efficient, careful German laborer, who takes care of himself, and has no sulks. Is it any wonder, with this statement alone, that the new comers, whether American or German, detest Slavery, and that the old slave-owners are glad to get rid of their expensive laborers, and either turn Free-Soilers or emigrate to more congenial circumstances?"

It is not much wonder that the St. Louis Democrat, should, in view of these facts, announce that freesoilism has already triumphed in Missouri. It says that the battle is already 40 fought and won, and that the great hope of the abolitionists is being realized without resort to Legislation, and takes to itself and its friends enthusiastic congratulations on the

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AND THE KANSAS BILL.—The Richmond South, whose editor was a member of the late Southcommenting upon the statement which has been repeatedly made, that nine tenths of its members were opposed to the bill for the adnission of Kansas into the Union, says:

"For the simple and suffleient reason that it was composed of men who did not represent the popular sentiment of the South. are not begging the question.

We maintain that its utterance should not be taken for the voice of the people, because uals, were not the sort of persons to representiment of the masses. It is a question if one liftieth proportion of the delegates were from the country. It is a question if one half were appointed by any responsible authority. They were mainly from the cities and villages, and instead of being selected with reference to their views on the particular subjects agitated in the Convention, were appointed from caprice or regard to the chances of attendance. "By the very principle of its organization, the Montgomery Convention was an incom-

petent representative of southern sentiment t was composed of men with partial and extreme opinions. The drift of its deliberations sits. was directed by a foregone conclusion. Its action was not affected by the influence o the great body of quiet and conservative citizens, and the result of its demonstrations betrays the narrow bias of a clique rather than an intelligent regard for the interests of the

THE "STYX" TO BE CAPTURED.—The greatest excitement prevails in Havana, consequent DOMESTIC TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY. The place was given up to pillage. All the upon the late landing of British Marines on

An American captain, who is about to leave Havana for the Chinese seas to bring a cargo of immigrants to Cuba, was fitting up his vessel in such a manner as to be able to resist the attack of any vessel that may assail him at sea, either going or returning; and he has leclared his intention to fight for it, if the Styx attempts to board and search him,e of the rich people of Havana so highly approve of this determination that they have ffered this captain \$20,000 if he can succeed bringing the pugnacious Styx into the har-or as a captured boat. The result of these bellicose indications remain to be seen; but no doubt the prompt and decisive measures of the American government will the sanguinary intentions of individual cap-

BUSINESS IN CANADA, -A letter from Monteal says: "From all parts of Canada we hear nothing but the same unvaried story of hard times, dull trade, and searcity of money. No harder winter, we suppose has ever been passed through in this country, and there is but little if any improvement yet. Mr. Buchanan, of Hamilton, has declared in Parliament that there are five hundred thousand ersons in Canada without employment and without money-a statement which is greaty exaggerated, but there is no doubt that much depression and distress prevails. It was expected that the opening of the navi gation would bring relief, but the very low rice of wheat and flour tends so to retard operations and diminish returns that the ex-pected relief is very imperfectly realized."

CRIME IN MEMPHIS .- The Appeal despairs of the morals of that devoted town. It says: "Whiskey fruit is abundant. The nine 'clock law is dead. The ridiculous Tipling Ordinance' is gone to the tomb of all the Capulets. Employment for the police is inreasing day by day. There will be no neessity for reducing the force. The Recorder drendy finds his docket swelling, and the smount of serious crimes on the increase,-Finds mount up, but the cost of prosecuting criminals will expand in a still greater decity that is the main cause of the change, for the business season is nearly over, and the arrivals at our whatf are greatly reduced."

I manufed and lorsy three thousand dollars, in notes of the old Bank of the State of Alabama and its Branches.—Montgomery arrivals at our whatf are greatly reduced." It is not the influx of strangers to the

TAIN BARTLETT.

The following account of the altercation between Captain Bartlett of the ship Claren- ing ones; but the following has a startling as a California gold mine ever since Van Bu- the clergy and laity of that denomination .- cruits that are pouring into that State. Of don and the officer of the British steamer ren's administration. We dare say that Among other subjects to which it refers is the character of those recruits, we subjoin a Buzzard is furnished by Captain Nicholls, of context, had been a lawyer of eminence but the barque John Howe, who obtained it from had fallen, through intexication, to beggary Captain Bartlett, and is in substance as fol- and a dying condition. Bryan had married, in lows: "The steamer ran in as near as was deemed prudent, and then fired several guns-(blank shots,) which Captain Bartlett understood, of course, to be a request for him to the floor, and not a day of real sobriety markshow his colors. He paid no attention, however, to the demand. In a short time he saw was known. He was too low for conviviality, two boats lowered away and manned by fifty for those with whom he would have associatmen, with any quantity of small-arms, when he (Captain B.) took his ensign and laid it on the cabin table. Soon after the boats arrived alongside, and the commander of the steamer in person came on board, when Captain B. received him politely, but protested against the proceedings and would not allow any of the men to come on board, threatening to the men to come on board, threatening to "But why stay here?" urged the brother; and the British commander then proceeded to the cabin, when he (the commander of the steamer.) commanded him to hoist his ensign. He replied; "there it lies upon the taas a German well explained to me, the slave ble, and if your commission is worth enough, is becoming too expensive an instrument for hoist it yourself."

The British officer, pistol in hand, commenced pacing the cabin, saying that he would seize the vessel and take her to the port of New York; to which Captain B. reolied, that was exactly what he wanted him to do; when, whether by intent or accident, Capt. B. was struck on the breast by the and which held the pistol. Captain B, then presented his pistol and said : "Sir, keep your ands off me, or I will shoot you." The officer replied: "I did not lay my hands on you;" when Captain B. rejoined "You did, sir."-The officer inquired if the sugar on board pelonged to Capt. B.; when he replied-"I never owned a hogshead of sugar in my life." The same question was asked in regard to the launches, (boats for conveying the sugar from the shore on board,) and the same reply given. The officer, completely cowed, proceeded on deck, and, after reaching the deck, in a perfect rage bellowed forth-"Lower away the gangway ladder;" when Captain B. quietly said :- "Sir, did you order that ladder to be lowered, or did you request it to be lowered?" when the officer said-"Will you please have it lowered?" Captain B. then gave orders for it to be done, and the Britisher departed without having accomplished his

A MIXED UP LAWSUIT .-- An exchange paper tells of a "mixed-up lawsuit" which came off in Vermont last fall. It seems that Smith shot a rabid dog that was trespassing on his lot, and belonging to one Davidson. Dog ran into the road and frightened a horse belongupset a wagon, and broke a leg belonging to W. H. Patterson. The question now is, who shall Patterson sue for damages-Smith, Shufelt, or Davidson ! As Smith had caused the accident, Shufelt allows that Smith should foot the bill. Smith's counsel objects to this by saying that Smith was doing a lawful act in a lawful manner, and that, as the horse was frightened by the dog, the owner of the dog (Davidson) should pay the damages. Davidson's lawyer claims, on the contrary, that he is not holden, because the dog was not mad; and, if he were mad, he would not have frightened the horse had Smith attended to his own business and let the dog alone. How the question will come out will be known in June, when the court

Free Thought-Free Speech-Free Land -Fremont,-The Kansas Herald of Freedom says of the English Conference bill:

"It is needless to say that if that propos tion is passed, the Lecompton Constitution will be defeated by the people, and then we are remanded back to our Territorial condition. If the people have any chance to repudiate the fraud, they will do so. They never will vote to accept a pro-slavery Government to be organized under the Lecompton constitution-they will sooner hang every man that attempts it.

Well, hang and be darned, who cares for Kansas!—N. Y. News, (Dem.)

The Kansas Weekly Herald, of May 8th, says, in speaking of the passage of the English compromise bill:

The question is now localized, and the people of Kansas are the only parties concerned. Whether the proposition is accepted or rejected, the question is at an end. Whatever the issue may be here in Kansas, its effects will only be felt here. The excitement which has too long agitated the whole country, must now necessarily die away, for the material by which it was manufactured is at length exhausted.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES .- The Hernando Press reports the sale of some of the negroes belonging to the estate of Mrs. Dement of that county, last week, at the following figure: Girl Amanda, twenty years old field hand, with infant five weeks old, two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars; boy Jesse, twenty-one years old, field hand, two thousand dollars; girl Tennessee, field hand, twenty years old, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. The sale was on six months' time

Long Whistle.-The Marysville Herald gives the following account of something new inder the sun, a whistling match:

A whistling match lately came off at Moo'clock in the evening, and kept it up till ten minutes of two next morning, when one of them caved in, and was forced to stretch in all sorts of shapes to get the 'pucker" taken out of it. He "allowed" his lips felt "like they was the toe of an old boot, with a large hole in it."

STATE BANK BILLS BURNT,-This morning at 93 o'clock, the Governor, Treasurer, Comp troller and Secretary of State, in accordance mitted to the flames one mi

DANIEL BRYAN'S OATH.

Most of the temperance stories of the day are weak and washy dilutions of the precedvigor. Daniel Bryan, as appears from the his better days, the sister of Moses Felton.

At length all hopes were given up. Week after week would the fallen man lie drunk on ed his course. I doubt if another such case ed would not drink with him.

All alone in his office and chamber he co tinued to drink, and even his life seemed the offspring of his jug.

It was early spring. Moses Felton had a call to Ohio. Before he set out he visited

"you are faded away, and disease is upon you. Why should you live with such a brute?" wife, keeping back her tears. "I will not leave him now, but he will soon leave me-

he cannot live much longer." At that moment Daniel entered the apartment. He looked like a wonderer from the tomb. He had his hat on and a jug in his

"Ah, Moses, how are ye !" he gasped, for he could not speak plainly.

The visitor looked at him for a few moments in silence. Then, as his features assumed a cold stern expression, he said with a strong emphasised tone.

"Daniel Bryan, I have been your best friend but one. My sister is an angel, but ed muscles, or engages in exercises that promatched with a demon. I have loved you Daniel, as I never loved man before; you were noble, generous and kind; but I hate you will secure the respect of the wise and good now, for you are a perfect devil incarnate .-Look at that woman. She is my sister; she might now live with me in comfort, only she will not do it while you are alive; yet when you die she will come to me. Thus do I pray that God will soon give her joys to my keeping. Now, Daniel I do sincerely hope that the first intelligence that reaches me from my native place, after I have reached my new home, may be-that-you-are-dead !" "Stop, Moses, I can reform."

"You cannot-it is beyond your power .-You have had inducements enough to have reformed half the sinners in creation, and yet you are now lower than ever before. Go and die, sir, as soon as you can, for the moment that sees you thus shall not find me among

Bryan's eyes flashed, and he drew himself proudly up. "Go," he said with a tone of the old powerful sarcasm, "go to Ohio, and sideration as an expression of the popular ing to Shufelt. Shufelt's horse ran away, I'll send you news. Go, sir, and watch the post. I will yet make you take back your words."

"Never, Daniel Bryan, never!" "You shall! I swear it!"

With these words, Daniel Bryan hurled his jug into the fire place; and while yet a thousand pieces were flying over the floor he strode from the house. Mary fainted on the floor. Moses bore her to the bed, and then having called in a neighbor, he hurried away, for the stage was waiting.

For a month Daniel moved over the brink of the grave, but he did not die.

"One gill of brandy will save you," said the doctor, who saw that the abrupt removal of stimulants from the system that for long years had subsisted on almost nothing else, was nearly sure to prove fatal. "You can surely take a gill and not take any more."

"Aye," gasped the poor man, "take a gill and break my oath. Moses Felton shall never hear that brandy or rum killed me! If the want of it killed me, then let me die!-But I won't die; I'll live till Moses Felton

He did live! an iron will conquered the messenger that death sent-Daniel Bryan lived. For one month he could not walk without help-joyful, prayerful help. Mary

A year passed away, and Moses Felton returned to Vermont. He entered the Court House at Burlington, and Daniel Bryan was on the floor pleading for a young man who had been indicted for forgery. Felton started with surprise. Never before had such torrents of eloquence poured from his lips,-The charge was given to the jury and the youth was acquitted. The successful counsel turned from the court room, and he met Moses Felton.

They shook hands but did not speak. When they reached a spot where none others could hear them, Bryan stopped.

"Moses," he said, "do you remember the words you spoke to me a year ago?" "I do, Daniel." "Will you take them back-unsay them

now and forever?" "Yes, with all my heart." "Then I am in part repaid."

"And what must be the remainder of the payment?" asked Moses. "I must die an honest, unperjured man !-The oath that has bound me thus far was

made for life," That evening Mary Bryan was among the happiest of the happy. No allusion was made in words to that strange scene of one year before; but Moses could read in both the countenances of his sister and her hus-

band the deep gratitude they did not speak. And Daniel Bryan yet lives, one of the most honored men in Vermont. Five times has he sat in the State legislature, thrice in the Senate, and once in the halls of the na-

tional Congress. Patience is a tree whose roots are bitter, but the fruit is very sweet.

A DEPLORABLE DRUNKARD.

WASHINGTON, April 16. DEAR SPIRIT:-The following is too good to be lost, and it is too true to make a juke

Some years ago, Congress numbered among its members several who were much given to a love of liquor, and were frequentseen about the streets of the metropolis "on a spree." Such conduct on the part of our law-makers didn't impress the outsiders with such an exalted opinion of M. C.'s as they once had, as the incident I am about to

relate will show,
One hot, moonlight night, during a long session a party of gentlemen, including several Members of Congress were seated around the door of the house of a friend, trying to get cool, when an old toper, "all tattered and torn," known as Bill Scraggs, made his appearance in midst, asked for money to obtain a night's lodging and something to eat. The Hon, Mr. W., avery kind-heart-ed and respectable Member of the House, soon engaged Bill in conversation, and at ike to know something of your history."-Bill drew himself up, and, after a short pause, Why should you live with such a brute?" said: "Sir I have seen better days! My "Hush, Moses, speak not," answered the parents were well-to-do, they gave me a good education and profession, and one time, my prospects in life were as bright as any man's; but alas! sir, in an evil hour I became addicted to drink, and from that moment I have been going down, down, until I have become an outcast, a loafer—of no account—fit for nothing on this earth but to be a Member of Con-

> The above is a true story; for among those who were present, and heard it, was THE UNDERSIGNED.

INDUSTRY .- Every young man should remember that the world has and always will honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are rusting for want of exercise-the mistaken being who pursues amusement as a relief to his enervatupon the smutty laborer engaged in his toil. But his scorn is an honor. Honest industry men, and vield the rich fruit of an easy conscience, and give that heart self-respect which

The dialect of the west is rather strong, and slightly hyperbolical. One Brown, who has lately been traveling in the Occident, as far as Kansas, says that who a man in that region desires to say that I would like a drink, he declares that "if he h a glass of whiskey he would throw b outside of it, almighty quick!" A mp merating his family, goes a point beyo John Rogers list, and says: "There is and Sal, and Sam, and Dave, and John Mary Ann, and the baby, and the That will do.

"Billy, spell est, rat, lit nly one letter for each word?"
"It can't be did!"

"What! you just ready to reporte phonetically, and can't do that? here! c 80 cat, r 80 rat, h 80 hat, b

A SCARLET RAINDOW .- The Carlisle .t Patriot of April 10th, says a singular " nomonon was observed in the neighborh of Wigton, on the morning of Wednesda April 7th. It was a rainbow of a brill red hue, in the west, opposite the sun sing, at about 5 A. M. Its appearance is described as very startling.

INFANTS' Food. - What a baby costs in a Year. - When it is necessary to feed infants artificially, and cows' milk is used, it should be first boiled, then skimmed, then sweetened a little with sugar, and next a little salt added, not enough to give it a saltish taste; milk thus prepared will not only prevent the indigestion and consequent scidity, flatulence, cholic, diarrhæa, &c., from which sucking children suffer so much, but it will actually cure them.

A hearty infant will swallow, during the first year of its life, fourteen hundred pounds of milk, in which are twenty-one pounds o cheese, thirty pounds of butter, and one hundred and twelve pounds of sugar. At six cents a quart, with necessary sweetening, each "dear" little creature costs, for food alone, fifty dollars for the first year .- Half's

SILAS WRIGHT'S WEALTH.-The Daily Wisconsin, speaking of the wealth of the most eminent American statesmen, concludes its list with the following reference to Silas

"Silas Wright, with his estate of \$4,000 was really wealthier than many others are with \$100,000. He owed no man anything; he met his obligations with the promptness, and never indulged in any luxury that he could not pay for. He was a model of republican simplicity. It should also be understood that he was not mean in saving money.

An Alabama editor says of a late festival occasion: "Several healths and songs were masterly advanced, and received in the climax of ecstacy and unanimity, while the eloquence was borne from the speakers' lips on the resounding pinions of heart-felt enthusiasm, the dying echoes of which were like the murmurings of distant thunder"[!!]

Some Locusts .- The Bayou Sura Ledger of the 22d is responsible for the following:

The woods between Alexander's creek and Clinton are tilled with locusts, and they make a roar like a distant waterfull. They destroy almost every kind of vegetation; but, as yet, they have done little or no damage to the crops. Some time ago we heard that they destroyed a whole crop of tobacco in Virginia, and afterwards est upon the fence by the roadside, begging a chew of tobacco from every passing stranger.

New Prous .-- The first new flour of this season, was received here yesterday by the steamer Columbia, from Charleston, B. C. consigned to A. O. Parmelee, Esq. ground at the Carmichael Mills, nuar Angusta, Georgia, from wheat grown this sesses on the farm of Wm. J. Eve. Em., in that vicinity. It was offered at \$6 per herrel, and attracted much attention .- N. Y. Journal of Com., Wednesday.

It is estimated that the fisherman on our laken receive \$540,000 per anount the fish they catch.